

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows.

9. (Currently Amended) A method for implementing narrowband and broadband services on a transmission link of a telecommunications network, having a frequency-dependent characteristic impedance, the method comprising the steps of

transferring signals belonging to a narrowband service in a first frequency range below a given threshold frequency and signals belonging to a broadband service in a second frequency range above said threshold frequency in the transmission link,

connecting a splitter element to the transmission link, the splitter element comprising a passive low-pass filter block connected between the transmission link and a first interface and a high-pass filter unit connected between the transmission link and a second interface, signals relating to narrowband service being separated to the first interface by means of the low-pass filter block and signals relating to broadband service being separated to the second interface by the high-pass filter unit, and discrete active impedance converting means for adapting the first interface to the characteristic impedance of the transmission link, whereby said discrete active impedance converting means conduct the adapting independently without external control,

wherein ~~placing~~ said discrete active impedance converting means is placed entirely between the interface of the low-pass filter block on the transmission link side and said first interface.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently amended) A splitter element in a telecommunications system for separating signals transferred in different frequency ranges, said splitter element comprising

a line port connected to a transmission link having a frequency-dependent characteristic impedance,

a low-pass filter block connected between the line port and a first interface, said first interface being intended for signals transferred in a lower frequency range,

a high-pass filter connected between the line port and a second interface, said second interface being intended for signals transferred in a higher frequency range, and

discrete active impedance converting means for adapting the first interface to the characteristic impedance of the transmission link, whereby said discrete active impedance converting means conduct the adapting independently without external control,

wherein said discrete active impedance converting means are fitted entirely between the interface of the low-pass filter block on the transmission link side and said first interface.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (New) A method for implementing narrowband and broadband services on a transmission link of a telecommunications network, having a frequency-dependent characteristic impedance, the method comprising the steps of

transferring signals belonging to a narrowband service in a first frequency range below a given threshold frequency and signals belonging to a broadband service in a second frequency range above said threshold frequency in the transmission link,

connecting a splitter element to the transmission link, the splitter element comprising a passive low-pass filter block connected between the transmission link and a first interface and a high-pass filter unit connected between the transmission link and a second interface, signals relating to narrowband service being separated to the first interface by means of the low-pass filter block and signals relating to broadband service

being separated to the second interface by the high-pass filter unit, and discrete impedance converting means for adapting the first interface to the characteristic impedance of the transmission link, whereby said impedance converting means conduct the adapting independently without external control,

wherein said impedance converting means is placed entirely between the interface of the low-pass filter block on the transmission link side and said first interface, and wherein the low-pass filter block is implemented as an LC network having inductances and capacitances, and a part of the impedance converting means is implemented by adding at least one resistor element to said network in parallel with capacitors and inductors of the low pass filter.